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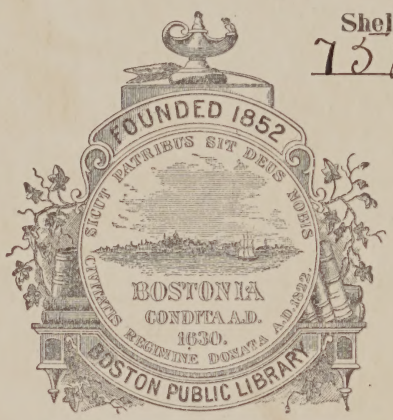

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THE CIDER QUESTION,

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AND ITS

RELATIONS

—TO—

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

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THE CIDER QUESTION.

James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., is the author of a Prize Essay, published by the Order of Good Templars. From the Essay we make copious extracts.

In the infancy of the temperance reform, say from 1826 to 1832, a pledge, including spirituous or distilled liquors, was the only pledge in force, so that a man could be an active member of a temperance society and yet use and dispense in his household, wine, beer, or cider. A few years of experience convinced the earnest friends of temperance, that these drinks were constantly manufacturing new drunkards, and were also carrying back to their cups the most of those over whose reformation they had rejoiced. Hence the adoption of the total abstinence pledge, embracing the fermented as well as the distilled liquors. The use of domestic wine, cider, and malted drinks, has its support mainly in the erroneous idea that they are harmless if not beneficial, and that their use will promote temperance by weaning from spirituous liquors; the larger number of the people not understanding that the ingredient which makes these drinks palatable and fascinating, is ALCOHOL, a powerful narcotic, acrid poison to the man who imbibes them—just as certainly a poison as is arsenic; and that it is the peculiar quality of this poison, to beget a constantly increasing appetite for itself, until soon these drinks in the usual quantity will not furnish sufficient stimulus, and the more potent brandy, whiskey, etc, are resorted to, and the victim becomes lost to himself, his family, the world, and heaven. More wretchedness, vice, and drunkenness, in our country, is to-day caused by these milder and hence more deceitful drinks, than from any other one cause.

The fire of intemperance which is now again sweeping over our land, causing misery and woe, and alarming the Christian and the patriot, has its origin and its fuel in the fermented drinks introduced among us but a few years since from a foreign land.

This cider question has at various times created great trouble in all temperance organizations, from the fact, that although the temperance reform is wide spread, and has accomplished more practical good in the same time than perhaps any other purely moral reform, and has embraced among its adherents and advocates, the good, the great, and the learned of the land, the mass of our fellow-citizens are yet unenlightened, and do not understand the fundamental principles of this reform.

They are thus liable to be swayed by prejudice, customs, and early habits, or moved by the appeals of those who, from interest or appetite, are opposed to this great movement. Cider, from the ease with which it is manufactured, and the low percentage of alcohol contained, is a potent instrument with which to stir up ignorance, prejudice, and contention.

Now, the intoxicating, hurtful ingredient in all liquors, whether fermented or distilled, is alcohol. Alcohol is known as the result of one

process operating upon one substance. The process is fermentation, the substance is grape sugar. (See Chemical History of Alcohol.) "Alcohol," says Dr. E. Turner, "is the intoxicating ingredient of all spirituous or vinous liquors." "It does not exist ready formed in plants, but is the product of vinous fermentation." "Nature," says Count Chaptal, "never formed spirituous liquors; she rots the fruit upon the branches, but it is art alone which converts the fruit into (alcoholic) wine. When the sugar, and the gluten which is contained in the fruit, are brought together and exposed to the air at a temperature of from sixty to eighty-five degrees, fermentation commences. Without the contact of the sugar and the gluten or ferment, and exposure to the air, no fermentation can take place. In apples, pears, grapes, and some other sweet fruits, the gluten or ferment is supplied by nature, and is intimately associated with the saccharine matter, but is contained in separate cells. Alcohol does not exist in anything which God has made. There is not one plant, or fruit, or flower—not one creature or compound containing life or growth, in which alcohol can possibly be detected or developed. It has nothing to do with life but to destroy it; it is a poison alike to plants and animals; it is the sequence of death and decay, not the work of life, growth, or creation. The most skilful chemists have been unable to extract it from the grape or the apple or any other fruit, as they hang upon the branch; decomposition or the principle of death must first take place. By crushing the fruit, expressing the juice, and exposing to the air, or by bringing the components before mentioned into union, fermentation commences." Liebig, the great German chemist, says, "The juices of the fruit or other plant which very readily undergoes decomposition, retain their properties unchanged as long as they are protected from immediate contact with the air, that is, as long as the cells or organs in which they are contained resist the influence of the air. It is not until after the juices have been exposed to the air and have absorbed a certain quantity of oxygen, that the substances dissolved in them begin to be decomposed." (Ag. Chem. p. 101.) God has made the skin of the apple, grape, etc., an air-tight vessel, and perfectly protects the fruit against this union and unnatural change, as may be proved by putting a shriveled apple or berry under the receiver of an air-pump and exhausting the air, when it will immediately plump up under the elastic influence of the air within. Does not this fact present in itself a strong argument against the use of alcohol?

It becomes, you perceive, a most material point in our inquiry to know when this process of fermentation begins, and how long the expressed juice may retain its natural condition before alcohol is present. Liebig, in the work above quoted and same page, in writing upon this point, and of the "beautiful experiments of Gay Lussac," says, "The juice of grapes which were expressed under the receiver filled with mercury, so that the air was perfectly excluded, did not ferment. But when the smallest portion of air was introduced, a certain quantity of oxygen became absorbed, and fermentation immediately began."

A writer in the New American Encyclopedia, Art. Cider, says, "The juice of the apple contains in watery solution, a large quantity of saccharine matter—the process of fermentation simply converts this saccharine matter into alcohol." "If an apple be broken, on exposing it to the atmosphere, it will become brown, which is caused by the sugar taking up the oxygen." Again he says, "An active saccharine fermentation will commence in a few hours."

Johnson, in his Chemistry of Common Life, page 262, vol. 2, says, "Cider is further distinguished by the great facility with which it becomes sour or runs to acid; hence the frequency of hard cider, the difficulty of transporting it unchanged from place to place, and the frequent disappointments which attend efforts to keep it sound for any length of time." Again, "This juice (grape) like that of apples and pears, contains grape sugar ready formed; and like the juices of the apple, pear, gooseberry, and most other fruits, it enters easily and speedily into spontaneous fermentation. Within half an hour in ordinary summer weather, the clearest juice begins to appear cloudy, to thicken, and to give off bubbles of gas. Fer-

mentation has already commenced, and within three hours a sensible quantity of alcohol has been formed in the body of the liquor." Johnson's Turner's Chemistry, page 370, says, "The juices of many fruits contain within themselves the necessary ferment, and when expressed from the pulp, they undergo spontaneously the vinous fermentation, as the juices of grapes, apples, currants, etc."

Professor Chandler, in writing to E. C. Delavan, Esq., says, "The results of all my inquiries and experiments on the subject of fermentation coincide with the views which I have already expressed—alcohol is found the moment the process of fermentation begins, and the quantity continues to increase till the fermentation ceases." He says, "The views of Dr. Goessman, late assistant to Professor Wohler, of Gottengen, who has devoted himself to organic chemistry, coincide perfectly with my own." Is it unreasonable, in view of the above clear, pointed authorities, to conclude that the cider, if such it can properly be called, which is made in the mouth, is the only cider which is absolutely free from alcohol? Who has not noticed how quickly, nay, almost instantly, the white body of the broken or pared apple turns brown? This change which Liebig terms "*eremacausis*" and says "always precedes fermentation," is the first sign or process of fermentation. The quantity of alcohol which may be present in the cider a person may drink as it runs from the press, particularly should the apples be free from decay, and fresh plucked from the trees, and no time has elapsed between the crushing and the pressing, may be so small as to be comparatively harmless to one who has never had the drunkard's diseased stomach or raging appetite; but when we remember that the smallest quantity is like fire to gunpowder, in arousing the former drunkard's appetite, who would not tremble at the possibility that his example or precept might cause a weak brother to stumble and fall? When we recollect that the common practice with cider-makers is to gather into heaps the apples which have prematurely fallen from the trees, and which after lying upon the ground for a time, are more or less decayed, and where fermentation proceeds with great rapidity from the heat generated; and also to allow the pomace to remain from several to forty-eight hours before pressing; who can resist the conclusion, in view of the researches and statements of scientific men above given, that alcohol is present in considerable and sensible quantity, after the lapse of so many hours during which decay has proceeded? Men of scientific attainments who have investigated, say that fermentation commences as soon as the components of the fruit above mentioned are brought together and in contact with the atmosphere; who has shown that it does not? It is clearly, therefore, an infraction of our obligation to drink this liquor, as much as that of any other.

We cannot trust to human judgment and experience in the use of cider or any other alcoholic liquor. If we could, infallibly, there would be no drunkards, for no reasoning creature intends to become a drunkard. God, in His Word, says of alcohol, it is a "mocker and deceiver," and "he that is deceived thereby (its use) is not wise." Neither can we rely upon man's purposes; to make the intent of the man in the use the rule of right, would be as wild as to make the purpose the rule in thrusting the hand into the fire. Fire will burn because it is its nature, so alcohol will poison or intoxicate because it is its nature, although we may intend it shall not. The whole temperance reform is strewn with the wrecks of our brothers, whose latent appetite was aroused, in many instantaneously and irresistibly, by partaking of a small quantity of so-called "sweet cider" or "domestic wine" presented by the hand of woman, with the assertion, made in ignorance, that it is "pure juice," or "with nothing in it, for I made it myself." You have no doubt seen well authenticated statements of reformed men having fallen, from the cup of so-called "wine," offered at God's altar, in commemorating the Lord's Supper. These unhappy cases are more frequent than we are generally prepared to admit. Why has the world lost faith in the permanent reform of the inebriate? Did not the glorious Washingtonian movement prove that the most hopeless and degraded might become men again? Are there not bright spirits around the throne of God, singing his praises, through the power of the pledge and

the principles of total abstinence, to save from the rum demon? This want of faith arises mainly because of the many snares and pitfalls which society has set in the form of hotels, tavern-bars, saloons, domestic wine, beer, tonic bitters, sweet cider, etc., until life to the poor struggling victim of the drink is like Bunyan's Pilgrim passing through the dark valley, surrounded by "hobgoblins, satyrs, and dragons of the pit."

There is still another thought, and by no means the least important, being recognized by all good men, and that is the Pauline Law of Love, as laid down in Romans, 14th chap., 21st verse, and elsewhere in the Scriptures: "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." Matt. vii, 12. Influenced by these sublime teachings, we urge men to sign the pledge and join Temperance societies, who are entirely abstinent in sentiment and practice. Why? Because their influence will be efficient in building up sentiment and aid in saving others who are not sober nor abstinent. Experience has shown that cider will intoxicate, and that it has been the means of prostrating many reformed men, not only by the alcoholic principle contained, but by that inscrutable law of association connected with popular vices, which influences the mind and leads the conduct, step by step, to do that which at first would have been repugnant and turned from with a shudder of alarm. Neither you nor I, nor any other man, without chemical analyzation, can tell whether alcohol is or is not present in cider, in its earlier stage of manufacture. But though its use when quite fresh from the press, under the favorable circumstances heretofore detailed, may be comparatively harmless to us who have never felt the drunkard's raging appetite, yet, for the sake of our brother, who is in danger, we abstain. It is well known that when a man has contracted an appetite for drink, that it requires the utmost effort to overcome that appetite; and although he may have determined to break off the shackles, and may for a time succeed, yet at times the mere sight and smell of liquor almost maddens him with desire, and there is a great conflict between determination and desire, requiring often almost superhuman effort to resist the temptation; and were he to yield to that desire to the extent of tasting, he would be irresistibly forced on until he would again be found in the gutter. Let me give some recent examples:

One of our G. W. Secretaries, a most excellent man and a zealous, able friend of the Order and the cause, in writing me on this question, sends me the following facts:

"Our Lodges in one section of the State—a fruit country—say we have been brought up on cider. We have had this question in all our Lodges, and have found to our sorrow that where sweet cider is allowed, our reformed drunkards are lost. The alcohol more or less contained in cider but a few days old, arouses the old appetite, and they fall. Again: I asked one of our most powerful lecturers in the Northwest—a reformed man for years—how much of any fermented liquors it would take to set his appetite on fire again? He replied, with much feeling, 'Not a teaspoonful.'

"A brother in one of our Lodges said: 'Brothers and sisters, until I joined this Lodge, you did not see me a single day when I was not more or less in liquor. Strong as I feel now, I would not dare drink a wine-glass of sweet cider.' Another reformed brother present rose and said: 'If you have any regard for us, for Heaven's sake don't set the example of drinking even sweet cider.'

"There is now residing in a neighboring county a confirmed inebriate, who six years ago was an efficient Son of Temperance, but who believed sweet cider an innocent beverage, and used it; then currant wine; then lager bier; next, anything, no matter what, that would intoxicate."

"A few weeks ago, I placed a brother, at his own request, under lock and key, and kept him night and day until he was able to command himself. His old appetite was aroused by a glass of domestic wine offered by a lady, who pronounced it 'pure juice of the grape.' To him it was 'the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps.'"

Cases could be multiplied without limit. How mournful such a record! How fearfully and wonderfully are we made! The physiological reason for the arousing of dormant appetite by seemingly so slight a cause, could readily be stated; but I must forbear. We have to deal with a positive, existing law of perverted nature, and we must act accordingly. All sincere, truthful temperance men, who would teach the world to abstain from that which intoxicates, must themselves abstain. My brothers, if you cannot give

up your cider, how can you expect another to give up his wine, and another his whiskey? If one can be permitted to take cider as offered on draught (which I have noticed is always called sweet cider, though months may have elapsed from the pressing), so may another, who may be a brand plucked from burning, and in whom, old appetite aroused, overcoming his will, may carry back to his cups again. I hope all your members, when they come to reflect upon considerations such as I have herein suggested, will agree that the rule of our Order is right, and that it would be better even to err in severity than to lay a stone of stumbling in the way of a weak brother.

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

"Therefore, to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

Cider a Dangerous Beverage.

BY REV. WILLIAM M. THAYER.

The friends of total abstinence must discard the use of cider as a beverage, whether sweet or sour. True, there is no intoxicating element in unfermented cider; but then fermentation begins much sooner than people suppose. Says Dr. Hayes, the distinguished State Assayer of Massachusetts: "I detect alcohol in cider generally when it is twenty-four hours old—sooner still when the apples are much decayed. Often fermentation begins about as soon as the juice is expressed—both hot weather and advanced decay hastening the process. Even when the apples are wholly sound, fermentation begins within twenty-four hours after the juice is expressed."

Such being the fact, it is quite evident that so-called sweet cider is used long after it has become intoxicating. Children suck it through a straw from the barrel after fermentation. For weeks after it is made, it is drunk by many people, old and young, on the plea of using *sweet* cider, thus exposing themselves to the danger of creating an appetite for strong drink. The danger may appear small to the uninitiated, but two facts prove that it is perilous.

1. It is impossible for the drinker to tell when new cider becomes intoxicating. Said a man, who had manufactured cider twenty years, "When you can tell when a pig becomes a hog, then you can tell when new cider becomes intoxicating—and not till then." A homely remark, but true. Said another person, "I purchase a new coat and put it on; I wear it a while, and it is a new coat still; but it is wearing out daily; and there comes a time when it ceases to be a new coat, and becomes an old one; but I cannot tell when it is. So it is with cider. I cannot tell when it ceases to be harmless and becomes intoxicating; so that the only way of safety is not to use it at all." If there be soundness in the admitted plea of *being on the safe side*, then new cider must be discarded by total abstainers.

2. The appetite for strong drink is formed as readily on cider that has five or ten per cent. of alcohol, as it is on whiskey having fifty per cent. of alcohol. Whether the appetite is created or not, does not depend upon the quantity of alcohol there is in what a person drinks, but whether there is any there at all. And so reformed drunkards affirm that they return as surely to their cups on beer that has five or eight per cent. of alcohol as they do on brandy or gin.

At a public meeting at the Washingtonian Home, Boston, where sixty reformed inebriates were present, the question was put to them, "How many of you think that you cannot drink a glass of the mildest form of intoxicating liquor without going back to your former habits?" Every man rose to his feet, thus confessing that cider and all other fermented drinks are dangerous.

This fact is not generally understood, and, in consequence, many persons go to ruin. If the appetite for strong drink can be created by the use of fermented cider, and we cannot tell when fermentation begins, it follows that there is no safety except in the total disuse of the article. Especially is this true of the young, who are in the habit of drinking *sweet cider*.

If they could tell the exact day or hour when fermentation takes place, they might use the beverage to that time with impunity; but since this is impossible, they hazard all that is dear in life, by making a beverage of cider in any form.

A few years since, a young man of twenty-three years, in Massachusetts, went to the drunkard's grave. His friends called him a "cider drunkard." He formed the appetite in boyhood, when he sucked "sweet cider," as he called it, through a straw. Cider became his daily beverage. At fourteen and fifteen years of age he would become beastly drunk on this beverage. All persuasions and entreaties failed to reform him. At eighteen years of age, his father offered to buy him a farm if he would give up his cider and sign the pledge. "I'd rather have my cider," he replied—an answer that fearfully proved him to be a cider drunkard. He drank himself into his grave at twenty-three.

It is our duty to set a *safe* example. The foregoing facts prove that the use of new cider is not a safe example for our sons or reformed drunkards. Many boys have formed the appetite for stronger drinks upon it. While some indulge and escape ruin, others indulge and plunge to ruin. It is *safe* for all not to touch it. It is the only *safe* rule to adopt. Acting upon this rule, cider can make no drunkards.

A reformed drunkard exclaimed, in a temperance society where the cider question was under discussion, "If you have any regard for us, for Heaven's sake, don't set the example of drinking even sweet cider!" How can we disregard this appeal, without violating the Divine njunction, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak?"

Asa Allen, of Walpole, Massachusetts, was reformed in 1841. But twelve or fifteen years before, he signed the early pledge that allowed the use of cider, and still continued a drunkard upon that beverage. It was not until he banished cider with all other liquors that he reformed; and he often referred in public to his experience as proof that cider would make and keep men drunkards.

The murderer, Howard, who took the life of Miss Harrison, in Rochester, N. Y., confessed hat his courage failed him when he first planned to perpetrate the deed; and it was not until he went into the cellar and drank freely of cider that he was nerved to accomplish his murderous pupose.

Many people strangely suppose that the use of cider and other fermented liquors weans drinkers from the use of distilled spirits. There could not possibly be a greater delusion. What has been said, proves that it wins to the use of rum, brandy and gin. Hence, in Paris, where such large quantities of wine are annually consumed, there were used, in 1863, seven gallons of distilled liquors for every man, woman and child; while in the United States only one half as much distilled liquors *per capita* were consumed.

A notorious thief confessed that he stole, first, a piece of chalk; second, a hen's egg; third, a jack-knife; and then whatever he could lay his hands upon. So many a drunkard has acknowledged that he drank, first, new cider; second, domestic wine; third whiskey; and then whatever Satan makes to feed a raging appetite.

"A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished."—Prov. xxii. 3.—*Tract published by the National Temperance Society*

English Cider.

A prominent English Journal, the Weekly *Herald*, in a late number, published an elaborate, scientific article on CIDER, by "A PRACTICAL CHEMIST." The article is very instructive, and at the same time, it shows that the cider of England produces intemperance, just as the cider of America does.

The art of making an intoxicating drink out of apples appears to have been known to the ancients. It is, however, not possible to say when or where cider was first used. Whittaker, in his "History of Manchester," says the use of this beverage was introduced into England by the Romans. Tnere can be no doubt that at an early period it was well known in this country and used to be consumed in large quantities.

At the present time the manufacture and use of cider in this country is chiefly confined to the western counties. Apple and pear trees are reared in all parts of the kingdom, but not as in the West for the purpose of

making cider and perry. Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, are the leading cider counties. Cider, like beer, is sometimes manufactured for domestic consumption as well as on a larger scale for public use. The manufacture of cider is very much like the operations of wine-making. First there is the gathering of the fruit, then there is the grinding or pounding of the apples. The ground apples are next placed in the cider press, and the juice is pressed out. The pressed pulp is not entirely exhausted by the first pressure ; it is often reground with water and pressed again. The juice as it comes from the press looks turbid, but by fermentation it becomes clearer. The operations of grinding and pressing are merely mechanical ; they separate the juice of the apples from rind and kernels, but they do not destroy any of the substances contained in the apples, or render the juice intoxicating. The conversion of the juice of the apple into intoxicating cider is the result of fermentation. On putting the juice as it issues from the press into casks or large vessels, and exposing it to the air, it will soon begin to ferment. The sugar will be changed into alcohol, and the juice will become intoxicating. The time which will elapse before the fermentation is finished, depends upon the nature of the fruit and the state of the weather. Cider as well as wine requires the operations of racking and fining, but we have seen some home-made cider which had not undergone these operations. In fining of cider, isinglass, sheep's blood, and other things, are used. Sulphurising is frequently applied, and care and skill are required in the preservation of cider ; for it like wine is liable to disease.

The composition of the *dry* matter of apples, according to an analysis by Dr Salisbury, is as follows :—

Fibre	19.
Fat and wax	1.1
Dextrine	18.7
Sugar and extract . .	49.8
Albumen	8.4
Malic acid	2.
Casein	1.
	100.0

It will be seen from this analysis that apples contain a considerable amount of nutritious matter. But by the operations of cider-making the nutritious constituents of the apples are destroyed, and the sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alchohol. This destruction of food in the making of cider is seldom seriously considered,and land is occupied with apple-trees not to furnish food for man or beast, but to supply materials to make intoxicating liquor. In fact, some persons seem to think that apples were given by Providence expressly to make intoxicating drink. Some years ago one of the lecturers of the National Temperance League delivered a lecture in a village in Devonshire on the "Advantages of Abstinence from Alcohol." In the course of the lecture cider was referred to. Immediately a farmer who was present interrupted the lecturer by asking what apples were sent for, if not to be made into cider? The lecturer replied that apples were sent to be eaten. The farmer answered that cider was made out of apples not fit for eating. The lecturer, in answer to this, said, if the apples are not fit to be used by men, give them to the pigs. Oh, said the farmer, that will never do. They will kill the pigs. Well, then, replied the lecturer, if your apples are not good enough even for pigs, give up growing such fruits, and apply your land to more profitable purposes. But apples fit for the table are used, as well as inferior kinds; for cider is made out of all sorts of apples that come to hand, although some varieties are supposed to be better adapted for the purpose than others.

There is another drink which resembles cider, but it is not used to the same extent. We refer to perry. In making perry the processes are the same as in making cider. The pears are crushed, the juice is pressed out, it is then fermented, and by fermentation the sugar is

changed to alcohol, and the juice becomes intoxicating. It is then racked, fined, and stored with the same case as cider, and forms one of the intoxicating drinks of England. Many persons have no idea that cider and perry are inebriating. They know that these drinks are made out of apples and pears, and as they know these fruits to be innocent, they suppose that liquors made out of these fruits must be the same. These persons are not conversant with the phenomena of fermentation, or they would know that, in making cider and perry, the juice of these fruits is fermented. By this process sugar is transformed into two compounds which did not previously exist in it—carbonic acid and alcohol—and in this way the innocent juice of fruit is changed into a brain-deranging liquor. In districts where cider is commonly used, it produces as much idleness, dissipation, and crime, as beer and beershops do in other parts of the country. The manufacture of cider is a source of physical and moral evil; it is a perversion of the fruits of the earth from their legitimate use; it helps to increase the number of the victims of intemperance, and all who are anxious to promote the moral and religious improvement of the people ought to discourage the use of cider, as well as the use of all other alcoholic drinks.

Cider or No Cider.

THE following two articles from the 'Springfield Union,' penned by E. Thompson, in reply to an article in that journal, are to the point:

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of Dec. 9th, you remarked in an article on the prohibitory law, that 'cider is generally regarded as not only a harmless but a healthy beverage, and we do not believe any man was ever made a drunkard by its use.' This belief cannot be supported by a due consideration of facts. The history of many a family and village in New England corroborates the truth of the following paragraph written by Horace Greeley in an article published in the 'Independent,' of Nov. 25th. 'The pioneers of New England found her virgin soil—while the bitter winds were everywhere softened by the vicinity of surrounding stately forests—remarkably adapted to the growth of the apple-tree and to the perfection of its fruit. I estimate that a barrel of apples were grown in New Hampshire a century ago with less care and labor than are now required to produce a peck. There being no market for the fruit (seldom grafted), cider was very abundant and very cheap. I have known it in excess at $1 per barrel within the last fifty years. It was, of course, the common beverage for the last three months of each year, and with thrifty people for at least half of the year. The farmer, returning weary from his daily toil, ate his supper, and sat down by his fireside to talk and drink through the evening. Mug after mug of cider was drawn and drank, neighbors dropping in to share with his family the chat and its exhilaration. The boys who graduated from those firesides too often evinced at an early age an insatiable appetite for stimulants—an appetite created, but by no means satisfied by cider; an appetite which very often consigned them to early and unhonored graves. I have known whole families to be burnt out, and their farm sacrificed, by the fiery thirst palpably generated by sucking and soaking around the family cider barrel. If wine will not produce like effects, some one can show you why.'

One of the leading directors of the Washingtonian Home in Boston, stated in a public meeting, that the most drunken man he ever helped into that institution, was drunk on cider. Reformed men, in the Washingtonian movement, always maintained that the worst cases of drunkenness they knew were produced by cider. Your expressed conviction is unspeakably detrimental to the welfare of the community, as it gives encouragement to the young especially, to use for a beverage an article which has been classed as intoxicating by the laws of this Commonwealth, even by the worst of license laws, whether in the earliest times of the Province, or in this disastrous year of license. The attempt to discriminate in its favor by the 'fifteen gallon law,' so-called, led to the overthrow of the law as unphilosophical and dangerous to the community. And legislators have seen the force of the objection, and put cider in the same category with intoxicating beverages. It is too late in this day of knowledge to make any such discrimination.

The former prohibitory law was no different in this respect from the present license law—having exactly the same enumeration of intoxicants; while the prohibitory law forbade the manufacture and sale of cider as a beverage, it did allow such manufacture and sale for other purposes. The clause is in the 27th section of chap. 86 of the general statutes, otherwise called the prohibitory law, as follows:

'And any person may manufacture or sell cider for other purposes than that of a beverage.' This could be done without a license, or any other authority than this same permissory clause; while now such business must be licensed to be legal for any purpose.

We see not how in this regard the prohibitory law could be improved. We deprecate any change in the established wisdom of the Commonwealth, and believe that the restoration of that law in its integrity is demanded by the best interests of the community. E. THOMPSON.

MR. EDITOR,—Your candid notice in the *Union* of the 14th inst., of my reply to your first editorial on the cider question, deserves attention. We think the discussion of this subject will do good and not harm. Truth bears and never suffers, from a full investigation.

Your question, in reference to the "fact that an inebriate in order to reform, must abstain from all beverages that can intoxicate, cider included," applies to the vital principle of the Prohibitory Law. That law aims to remove, as one effect, the temptation to intemperance, whether in the novice or the inveterate drinker. It accords with the merciful prayer of our Saviour, "Lead us not into temptation." Any contrary measure conflicts with the purpose and spirit of that prayer, and opens wide the floodgates of evil. If the stand taken by implication in your recent article, that men should be left to grapple with temptation, without the most effectual removal of it possible, consistent with social rights, be correct, then the same principle should apply to all legislation prohibitive of moral evils, giving still greater opportunity for "individual effort and personal self control." This position seems to belong to that theory which justifies the practice of moral purpose—a theory which is calculated to break down all penal laws against immoralities, and which has resulted most ruinously in numerous cases.

Society is under the strongest obligation to protect itself, *i. e.* its individual members, against every dealing between man and man that involves injury to a neighbor. Society must not lend its sanction and shield to the perpetration of acts which demoralize, debase and destroy; must not indeed, withhold its prohibition of such acts as far as such acts involve another's harm. And society expresses itself in legislation in all matters of traffic between man and man. It never attempts to interfere with the private practice of an individual, but as soon as any practice becomes public, social or communicative from man to man, it is a proper subject for legislative interference.

The "fact," as it is allowed to be, "that an inebriate in order to reform must abstain from all beverages that can intoxicate, cider included," sustains the whole theory of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of cider as a beverage. The law must not, any more than an individual, "put the bottle to a neighbor's lips, and make him drunken." The "fact" is a sad one, and teaches clearly the unsoundness of the position that cider is harmless as a beverage. Cider, in the case of an inebriate endeavoring to reform is ruinous in use because, and only because of its intoxicating quality. Were it harmless, as tea and coffee are in this respect, it would never endanger the reform of the drunkard. The intoxicating quality of cider is the principal reason why our legislators, whether license men or others, have put it in the category of intoxicants. It is there because it belongs there and no where else. It has been the great destroyer of multitudes of families. The question of its deleterious use when in company with or alternately with, cider brandy would be pertinent were it not the fact that cider alone has been the general drink of multitudes who have suffered from its use. Speaking of the practice of giving cider to laborers as part pay, a practice prevalent in England, the *Mark Lane Express* publishes a statement of a laborer to this effect:

"I went to work when I was nine years old. I had $1 a week, and three cups of cider a day. It is a bad thing for young boys to drink as they do; it is as bad with girls nearly. My eldest daughter is eighteen years old. The summer before last she went out to harvest, and had half a gallon of cider a day. The farmers think people work harder with so much cider. I don't think so. Women are often intoxicated at the end of the day, and young men and women, in drinking all this cider, get together in a very improper way."

In the Ninth Report, 1836, of the American

Temperance Society, John T. Norton, Esq., of Farmington, Conn., is represented as saying, "Cider, strong beer and wine are at the bottom, they are at the foundation of intemperate drinking. In the country, particularly New England, cider rather than water, has been the common beverage. Until within a few years, I believe I may safely say, in a majority of the families of New England, the water pitcher was never placed upon the dinner table, and I may add the mug of cider had its place on a majority of the tea and breakfast tables. A love for stimulating drinks was thus formed, and a supposed necessity for such drinks with food was thus created in youth and almost in infancy. What wonder then that drunkenness has so lamentably prevailed, even in favored New England."

I had a neighbor by the name of Allen, belonging to one of the first farmer's families in our town, who seemed to have no fault but that of using intoxicating drinks. Many years ago he signed the old pledge which allowed the use of cider, but he could not maintain a character for temperance while in its use. He was continually breaking down, and was often heard to say that he could not keep the pledge so long as he used cider. He signed, at last, the Washingtonian pledge in my presence at one of our meetings, which prohibited cider, you know, as well as other intoxicating beverages. After this till his death fifteen years subsequently, he was a consistent and faithful member of the Orthodox Congregationalist Church in Walpole, in this State. Perhaps you remember the testimony which came out in court on the trial of Howard, of Rochester, N. H., for the murder of Miss Harrison. He stated that he could not kill that woman until he had nerved himself to intoxication by the use of cider. The fact is, the same effect is produced by cider as by rum, and it has aided in the perpetration of numberless vices and crimes.

But why adduce arguments and facts to prove what is universally admitted by our legislators, that cider is intoxicating, and must be treated as such by law?

A word in regard to the former prohibitory law, and the sale of cider. The law was in general rendered efficient by the State Police; and whenever and wherever the sale of cider for tippling purposes was known, it was checked and controlled in the same way as other offences against the law. The law making a discrimination in favor of its manufacture and sale for other purposes than a beverage, may have given countenance to the idea that it was not so much an object of condemnation. But it seems to me that no law was ever framed more just and equal to the rights of all parties, and to all legitimate and proper purposes, than the prohibitory law lately repealed; and the Commonwealth longs to see it restored in its integrity. E. THOMPSON.

Cider and Prohibition.

Written in reply to an article in the *Traveller*, Jan. 11th.

Editor of Traveller.—In your issue of Jan. 11th, is an editorial relating to Governor Claflin's remarks upon the License Law, which conveys erroneous impressions (unintentionally no doubt) about the Prohibitory Law which was repealed last winter. You say,

It cannot be denied that there are many friends of temperance who thought that some of the provisions of that law were at least needless. They were glad to see it applied to distilled liquors in all its rigor, but they could not understand why it should embrace cider. They failed to see the justice of visiting with equal guilt and punishment the sale of cider and of rum.

Here you affirm that the Prohibitory Law visited "with equal guilt and punishment the sale of cider and of rum." A glance at the law will show your error. The law is, (Sec. 7, last Clause,) "any person may manufacture or sell cider for other purposes than that of a beverage, and unadulterated wine for sacramental purposes."

According to this, any farmer, grocer or other person may sell cider for vinegar, culinary purposes, or a medicine—for any purpose but a beverage. So that, instead of visiting "cider and rum" "with equal guilt and punishment," the law makes the foregoing marked distinction. Only duly appointed agents can sell "rum" for "mechanical, chemical and medical" purposes, while any one can sell cider for those purposes.

You say that "many friends of temperance" object to this part of the law. There are not ten known active "friends of temperance" in Massachusetts (we doubt if there is one) who objects to this clause when it is understood. We have met with those who objected to it because they had never read it. On directing their attention to it, they were both surprised and satisfied. Why should they not be? Why should cider be sold for a beverage any more than strong beer, ale and porter, which contain a smaller per cent. of alchol than cider. Surely, if the sale of the more inebriating fermented liquors be harmless, then the sale of the less inebriating must be. Under the present License Law a person may be sent to

the House of Correction for selling cider for any purpose whatever without a license. You do not say that men have been prosecuted for selling cider; but perhaps the reader would infer it from your article. Therefore I enclose the following affidavit from the Chief Constable of the State, which will put that matter to rest.

OFFICE OF CONSTABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 50 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.,
January 16th, 1869.

To whom it may concern:

Having been informed that certain persons are attempting to induce the belief that the State Police in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor Law were accustomed to seize cider as well as the other liquors mentioned in said statute, I deem it proper to state that during my term of service which includes the past three years, only a single barrel of cider was seized by any officer of this department, and in that instance the cask was marked "Old Bourbon Whiskey, Covington, Ky.," and was supposed to be whiskey and seized as such from a well known liquor shop, and the real contents of said barrel were not discovered until after the seizure was made and it was removed by the officer. A new warrant was issued and this cask of cider re-seized as cider, the officer preferring this mode to relieve himself from his error rather than return the cask of cider to the claimant.

Annexed are copies of complaints, warrants, notices, &c., used by us in the seizure of liquors, in which it will be noticed the word cider does not appear in either precept. EDWARD J. JONES,
Constable of the Commonwealth.

An error of another kind occurs at this point of your remarks. You say:

They could never understand how it could be honorable to sell a barrel of apples, but a crime to sell the juice and the pomace of the same, separated.

Will you stand by that remark? Then you must say that it is just as honorable to sell intoxicating wine as to sell grapes from which it is expressed. Cider is no more the "juice of the apple," than pure wine is the "juice of the grape." You must say, too, that it is as honorable to sell pure ale as to sell the malt, hops, &c., from which it is made. The ale is as really the juice of those products of nature used in its manufacture as cider is the juice of the apple. But the fact is, fermentation entirely changes the character of all these "juices" by producing alcohol, which is the intoxicating and poisonous element of cider as really as it is of ale, whiskey, or other liquors. And this alcohol is not found in any live products of nature; when these products die and rot, then alcohol is produced. It is the product of decay or rottenness.

You also convey a wrong impression about section 35, relating to expressmen. You imply that they have been prosecuted for carrying liquors to private citizens for their own use; and this is not true. The language of the law is, "Whoever for the purpose of conveying to another person, receives any spirituous or intoxicating liquor which has been sold or is intended for sale in violation of this chapter, having reasonable cause to believe that the same has been so sold or is so intended for sale, &c."

The next section (36) relating to railroad companies is the same — "any spirituous or intoxicating liquor sold or intended for sale in violation of this chapter, having reasonable cause to believe that the same has been so sold or is so intended for sale." Such is the law, and the chief constable of the State authorizes me to say, that the law has been construed as aiming to suppress the liquor traffic, and that in no instance has a State constable seized the packages of expressmen, except when they had "reasonable cause to believe that they were intended for sale."

The Chief Constable's instruction to his deputies upon this subject is clear, and confirms our statement, as follows::

The liquor dealers have recently resorted to various ingenious methods of keeping up their supplies, and expressmen are in many instances found transporting liquors marked to certain individuals well known as good citizens, and apparently intended for private or domestic use, but actually designed for and conveyed to the grog shop. While it is not the purpose at present to seize liquors being transported for private or domestic use, it is suggested that the officers be exceedingly vigilant, and prevent any imposition being practised upon them by the proprietors of the various groggeries in the State.

The 35th section of the 86th chapter of the General Statutes sets forth the liability of expressmen or other persons illegally transporting liquors not legally purchased, or which are intended for illegal sale. The 55th section of the same chapter sets forth the authority for the arrest of any person with or without a warrant, who may be detected in such illegal transportation. Expressmen, as common carriers, or otherwise, have no power or privilege beyond that of any private person, and any honest common carrier will not hesitate to give all the information desired in reference to the liquors in his possession; and in any instance where the officer is satisfied such liquors are to to be delivered to any saloon or grog-shop, the driver of the team should be at once arrested and the liquors seized.

Besides, the law provides that each town shall appoint an agent to sell pure liquors always analyzed before the sale, at a profit of only 7 1-2 per cent., thereby rendering it wholly unnecessary for any citizen to send for it by express.

Again, you favor the selling of intoxicating liquors by "apothecaries," and you speak as if the Prohibitory Law did not provide for it. You will find by refereuce to Section 17, it provides that city and town authorities appoint "one or more suitable persons as agents," &c. The city of Boston can appoint every apothecary in it, under the Prohibitory Law, to sell liquors for "chemical, mechanical and medicinal" purposes. So of every other city and town. Why is not this just the law you want? It meets precisely the objection in your article. And how much better that the authorities of cities and towns should appoint them than to have a law which authorizes apothecaries indis-

criminately to sell. The authorities of each place know best who of the apothecaries can be trusted. Many apothecaries in Boston are the most troublesome rumsellers, and the same is true of some of them in country towns. Under the Prohibitory Law, the reliable apothecaries can be constituted agents, and the unreliable ones refused.

For these reasons, Mr. Editor, the active, working temperance men of Massachusetts are a unit in support of the Prohibitory Law. It is not true, as you say, that a very large proportion of the friends of temperance have come to believe that the prohibition of the sale of "cider and ale" is a "burden and hindrance to the law."

Temperance men understand that "cider" has been embraced with other intoxicating drinks in all the liquor laws we have had for more than two hundred years, so that it is nothing new under the sun; even the P. L. L. Legislature of '68 had to treat cider just as they did all other intoxicating liquors. They could not frame a law without doing it, nor are we afraid that any Legislature which may be elected will make an exception of "cider." For, just as soon as they try to make an exception here, great difficulties will arise, and they will soon learn that legislation, like the total abstinence pledge, must prohibit all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

WM. M. THAYER,
Secretary of the Temperance Alliance.

Prohibition Again.

The foregoing article was answered editorially, to which the following response was made, but the proprietor of the "Traveller" declined to publish it:

EDITOR OF TRAVELLER: Your reply to my review of your "editorial" deserves an answer. You say that you meant "the unlawful sale of a glass of cider and a glass of rum, were subject to the same penalties, included in the same class of crimes, visited with equal guilt and punishment." But this is no relief. You might say the same of offences under all laws. With equal truth, you can say, the stealing of a hat and the stealing of a thousand dollars, are subject to the same penalties, included in the same class of crimes, "visited with equal guilt and punishment" This is true; yet the law against theft has a maximum and minimum penalty, and between these extremes the court has discretionary power, and sentences according to guilt. So that while the same law covers the stealing of a hat, and the stealing of a thousand dollars, and thus, in a sense, visits them "with equal guilt and punishment," it is not true that he who steals a hat is punished so severely as he who steals a thousand dollars. Precisely so it is with cider under the Prohibitory Law. The law covers the unlawful use of *all* intoxicating drinks, including cider, with the same penalty; but that penalty has a maximum and minimum, between which the court may exercise discretionary power in every case, so that the *unlawful* sale of cider has *not* been visited with the same degree of punishment as the unlawful sale of rum.

The license law, enacted last winter, visits the sale of *all* intoxicating liquor, including cider, "with equal guilt and punishment;" but it has a maximum penalty of $500, without a minimum; so that the discretionary power of the court has imposed fines of only one dollar, in certain cases, and very often only ten dollars. Hence, while you could say with truth that, under the license law, "the unlawful sale of a glass of cider and a glass of rum, are subject to the same penalties, included in the same class of crimes, visited with equal guilt and punishment," the sale of cider has *not* been punished with so great severity as the sale of rum. My objection to your article is that it conveys a wrong impression at this point.

Again, you do injustice to the Chief Constable, by representing him as failing to do his duty. He replied to the inquiry, whether parties had ever been prosecuted for selling cider, without explanation. A few words will show that the Constable is right. Take the fact to which he refers in his affidavit—the seizure of a barrel of liquor marked *whiskey*, but which was *cider*. The rumshop into which the barrel was rolled had just been "cleaned out." The seller had no right to take a barrel of whiskey into his cellar for sale for any purpose whatever. But he had a right to roll in a barrel of cider to sell *for every purpose but one*. Surely, the constable must observe this distinction, which the law makes! If he seizes the cider, the owner may prove by the party of whom he purchased it that he bought it for vinegar, culinary purposes, or other lawful use. But there is no such chance of escape for the seller of

whiskey. Besides, very few rumsellers sell much cider. In all the liquor seizures that were made under the Prohibitory Law, not one cask of cider was found. Another reason why the constable should give his attention to rum, or, as you say, *aim the heavy blows at the principal evil*. The rumseller who can find a plenty of men to swear falsely about buying his whiskey, can easily find customers to swear that they purchased cider of him for culinary purposes, or a medicine, which will secure the restoration of the cider to him. Hence, you see that the constable has declined to seize cider, not for the reason you name—"one is hurtful and the other is not"—but on account of the distinction which the law makes. He does under this law just as he does under other laws. The man who slaps another in the face commits an "assault and battery," as really as he who knocks another down and beats him, and the law visits both offenses with equal guilt and punishment, (that is, the same penalties, with maximum and minimum for both, between which the courts exercise discretionary power;) but the Chief Constable would not think it wise to arrest every man who slaps another in the face, although the act violates law. There are circumstances in which this slight offense must be punished, and so the law is made to cover all such transgressions, just as the Prohibitory Law covers all intoxicating liquors. It is some times necessary to stop the sale of cider, which forms the appetite for stronger liquors as really as ale, porter or lager beer, which are less intoxicating. Constables have been instructed to stop the sale of cider by the glass at military musters, and Agricultural Fairs, because some farmers have sold cider on such occasions, and created rowdyism and disorder. Men in country villages have been threatened with prosecution if they continue to sell cider and ale, because the boys were not only getting intoxicated, but were forming the appetite for rum. The law is necessary, though it may not be used so often nor so rigidly against cider as against whiskey; just as the law punishing assault and battery must cover the slap in the face, though this latter offence is not often punished.

These remarks apply to your paragraph about expressmen. The object of the law being to suppress the traffic in strong drink, it must meet all contingencies as other laws do. And as traffickers resort to all sorts of subterfuges to sell liquors, and very often express their liquor to a country village bearing the name of some prominent citizen, as if for his private purpose, (his name being used without his knowledge) it is necessary for the law to be broad enough to cover all such evasions. So that, while the law covers all illegal conveyance of liquors, the officers and courts use their judgment in the application of the law precisely as they do in the application of other laws. And if you should use the same reasoning about the police of Boston, in the execution of laws, there is scarcely a law about which you would not hold them up to ridicule.

WM. M. THAYER,
Secretary of the Alliance.

Analysis of Cider.

Many people have an impression that cider has a smaller per cent. of alcohol than any of the fermented liquors, and, consequently, that it is less inebriating and dangerous. This is a grave error, as chemical analysis proves. Our distinguished State Assayer, Dr. Hayes, has furnished us with the following analysis:

Lager-bier has from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. of alcohol.

Strong beer is variable; but has a larger per cent. of alcohol than lager-bier.

Porter has from 4 to 7 per cent. of alcohol.

"Golden Ale" has but 5 1-10 per cent. of alcohol.

Cider has from 4 to 10 per cent. of alcohol.

Also, 4 8-10 per cent. of the "absolute alcohol" in cider is equal to 10 per cent. of rum: that is, ten glasses of cider is equal to one glass of rum.

It appears from this analysis that cider has a larger per cent. of alcohol than either of the other fermented liquors named, and hence must be more intoxicating. Besides, these drinks are often enforced with spirits to make them still more inebriating.

We learn from Brande's celebrated "table, showing the proportion of alcohol in distilled and fermented liquors," that,

"Cider, highest average," is 9.37 per cent.
" lowest " " 5.21 " "

This table was prepared many years ago.

From Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life (Appleton's Edition, Vol. 1: 262 pp.), we extract the following:

"Amid these differences in quality, however, there are certain general chemical characters in which all ciders agree. They contain little extractive or solid nutritious matter. No bitter or narcotic ingredient has been added to them. *They contain, on an average, about nine per cent. of alcohol—thus resembling in strength the common hock, the weaker champaynes, and our strongest English ales.*"

Johnson is speaking of English cider, and other drinks, and he gives the strength of the "stronger ales" to which he refers (they are stronger than the ales of our country) as "from 5 1-2 to 10 per cent. by weight," (247p.) which is just about Dr. Hayes' analysis of the cider of the American market.

Additional testimony of chemists might be added, were it necessary, to show that cider contains a larger per cent. of alcohol than ale, porter, strong beer, or lager-bier. Now,

SHALL THE SALE OF CIDER BE EXEMPTED?

If the sale of cider as a beverage be permitted, then why must we not permit the sale of ale, porter, strong beer, and lager-bier, which are less intoxicating? The plea for cider is the plea for all the others.

CIDER CREATES THE DRUNKARD'S APPETITE.

We come now to the chief reason why the law should not permit the sale of cider as a drink—it creates an appetite for distilled spirits. Ale, porter, strong beer and lager bier, are discarded because they create the appetite for other liquors—why shall not cider be discarded for the same reason, since it is more intoxicating? The testimony of reformed drunkards is a unit on this point. Nearly all of them formed the appetite on fermented liquors, and drank nothing stronger, until appetite was so educated as to demand stronger liquors. Then, and not till then, they went to the whiskey shop. And cider has done its part in creating this appetite, as many facts narrated in the different articles we publish in this issue abundantly prove. Other facts are at hand, also.

An agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance has labored four years in secular schools, introducing the pledge. At first, through a large number of towns, he obtained the pledges of ninety per cent. of the scholars. At length he reached a cluster of towns where he obtained only sixty per cent.—two-thirds as many. He inquired after the cause. He visited many families, and found that many parents believed that distilled spirits create the drunkard's appetite, and that fermented liquors do not. A fruit of this opinion was the manufacture of much cider and considerable domestic wine, also not guarding their children against their use. He visited several schools, where the teachers told him that from *four to eight* scholars had come into school intoxicated, and several of them had come into school at different times intoxicated. Nearly all of them were intoxicated upon cider. After long and careful observation, this agent is satisfied that more boys form the appetite for strong drink by using cider than by drinking any other beverage. Few boys under fourteen years of age drink ale, strong beer, or lager bier; but some of them do drink cider, under the mistaken notion that it is harmless, and thus form the appetite for whiskey.

THE SHIELD.

If we permit the sale of cider, under the protection of that all sorts of liquors will be sold. The paraphernalia of a cider shop will be quite sufficient to conceal the sale of ale and whiskey. The liquor dealers of Massachusetts now licensed to sell only fermented liquors, are selling distilled liquors under that protection. That it is so in Suffolk County, the License Commissioners acknowledge. The permission to sell cider may conceal the sale of distilled liquors as really as a license to sell all fermented liquors will do it.

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